And the sky a leaden hue?

To those who daily brew-

Pride

(Tree) Tea

of Japan

The opening of the year is

CONGRESSMAN ROBERTS' DEFENSE. LEGISLATION FOR

(Continued.)

AFTER RECESS. Mr. Roberts. Mr. Chairman, it has been my contention before the com-pittee on previous occasions that the ee on brevious occasions that the
les who have sought to prevent me
taking my seat in Congress should
here with a court record estabg the commission of any crime against me, or this committee efuse to entertain the objection en any other evidence of misor other crimes.

herefore admit the court record established the fact of my having ded guilty to unlawful cohabitation and my contention has been it was the intention to fix upon any subsequent violation of law any subsequent violation of law are this committee, it ought to be by the like production of a court of showing that the member from had been convicted before a comtract court and after due process of my contention has been and now the committee ought not to have he committee ought not to have tree dine testimony of the wit-who have testified before the liter for the reason that if they in Lossession of evidence that i lead to the conviction of the er from Utah, they had ample oports of Utah and secure a against the member, I call on to the fact that it connot be in bar of that contention that arts of Utah are so friendly to mber from Utah that the opposiould not secure a conviction or he complaints would not be enter-

The facts in relation to that matter are that out of the nine district courts of the State of Utah seven are presided by judges who are non-Mormons, he greater number of prosecuting orneys in the respective counties, whom information can be filed, are so of different religious faith to the ember from Utah. The Supreme court the State of Utah is made up entirey of men who are non-Mormons. So hat it can not be urged, I take it, that ecause of the religious prejudice of the ourts, they would not entertain cases f the kind charged against the repretative from Utah. And in Salt Lake where the offense with Dr. Mar-Roberts is alleged, the prose paret C. Roberts is a non-Mormon, and also all the judges before whom the matter would be tried are non-Mor-

It is proper to say, I think, in explanait is proper to saling that when the inwas charged with the crime of aduly in Davis county I was in New that when I learned an effort was ng made to have me accused or inted for the crimes of adultery I at wrote to the propouting attorney ore whom complaint was made and ressed entire willingness on my part, he should find it necessary in the urse of discharging his duty to issue ch a warrant against me, to imme-tely return to the State to answer, d as part of my remarks, if admiswould read the letter that I to him on that occasion.

The Chairman-It certainly is not adssible with any propriety, but I have ction to your reading it Mr. Littlefield—What is this letter? The Chairman—It is the letter he

ate to the prosecuting attorney about secuting him.
Mr. Littlefield-It is on this propo-

on that he has not been indicted? The Chairman-Yes.
Mr. Roberts-The body of the letter is llows. This is a copy of it:

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 24, 1899. William Streeper, Jr., Centerville, Utah. Sir:-I see from dispatches in New York papers that charges are to be made against me before you for an le offense. I write to say that you find it necessary in order to disarge your official duties to issue a arrant for such an offense against me will not be necessary for you to get

at extradition papers, and I will at the return to Centerville if you will of your action. Mr. J. H. Moyle is my attorney, and if of any warrant of the kind mentioned he will wire me and I will start im-mediately for Utah, as I hold myself enable to the law of my country. My me and my fortunes are permanently tablished in Utah. There is no fear of my fleeing from justice, and no ne-cessity for Utah officers of the law to get out extradition papers for me and us add weight to the sensation that trying to be worked up over what is

called the "Roberts case." Very truly yours B. H. ROBERTS. A similar letter was written also to the prosecuting attorney of Salt Lake It is stated in the public prints of Salt Lake City that a warrant for my arrest was actually issued, but it was immediately recalled by the officer ssuing it, and that is the status of the matter in Salt Lake City on that par-

I call attention to these facts in order that it may be understood that if these parties had evidence sufficient to warrant my arrest and trial before a court of competent jurisdiction they had ample opportunity to proceed, and this they did not do. The reason why they did not do it was simply because it would not serve the purpose for which they were working ulteriorly. I undertake to say that the real object of this whole crusade is not so much against the member from Utah as it is the accomplishment of said ulterior purposes.
to which I shall in the course of my object of this crusade may be judged somewhat from a statement that appears in the Salt Lake Herald of December 1, 1899, by Mr. V. S. Peat, who was a traveling agent for the Bear River Land, Orchard and Beet Sugar The article goes on to say that he is not in sympathy-

Mr. Miers-Was that introduced in Mr. Roberts-No, sir; I do not think

The Chairman-Unless the committee tder that to be read and it would not evidence, I shall not consent to its

being done.

Mr. Roberts—I read it as part of my

The Chairman-Very well; you ought

Mr. Roberts-Then I ought not to ake an argument. The Chairman—You can argue in our own way. Mr. Roberts-I submit this, Mr.

Chairman: Suppose instead of representing myself here before the committee 1 was represented by counsel.

Would it be competent for the counsel. el to read such matters as part of his

The Chairman-Mr. Roberts, the committee has been very grievously handi-capped by the fact that you have not been represented by counsel. We all agree to that, and many things that you have already read would not have been read if you had had a counsel earned in the law to represent you. amiliar with these practices. We do not criticise you for any efforts you have made to present things in a reguway, and the committee has al-wed you to go even outside what ould have been allowed if you were ere as a practicing lawyer, presumed be familiar with to be familiar with the methods of pro-cedure in courts. The objection to that is rather that it is not here before us at all. It would take some time to read it, and surely it ought not to be printed with the argument in the case, for it with the argument in the case, for it is no argument. I have no disposition to in any way limit your argument within any sort of bounds that any member of this committee may think you ought to travel over.

Mr. Roberts-I wish to say that I have quite a number of articles or refdesire to read bearing on the matters I desire to discuss, and it materially hadicaps me in the presentation of this case to say that I am trying to intro-

The Chairman-That is what it is, and that is what it amounts to. Now, the committee is here trying the question of fact only. What may be the ulterior purpose of some other people, or of all other people, is a matter of absolutely no concern to this committee. It is undertaking to find out whether or not you are, or have been, a polygamist, violating the law respecting polygamy That is the only question that this com mittee is considering. Then, as growing out of that, is the legal effect of such facts as the committee may find to have been proven; and if what you say be true, Mr. Roberts—if the initiation of this crusade, as you call it, was of the character that you describe, if it had no proper motives, if not a person who pressed it was animated by any public spirit that ought to be recognized—it yet would not change by one jot or tittle the character of the responsibility

there is upon the committee.

Mr. Roberts. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that a proper course of argument is to show that these parties who come here with this cause are un-

worthy of consideration by reason of having other motives.

The Chairman. There is no person here with any cause at all that we know of. There are some witnesses who have that bears upon their credibility, un-doubtedly that would be proper; but as to whether or not any people who may be back of them, as you assume are animated by any proper public spirit is to the last degree unimportant. If we were settling this solely on a matter of public sentiment it would be very eas; to settle it.

Mr. Roberts. I am not appealing to public sentiment at all. The Chairman. In your argument now you are presenting new facts.
They have not any proper foundation.
Mr. Roberts. I would ask the decision of the committee on that sub-

The Chairman. What is it you desire

now to do, Mr. Roberts?
Mr. Roberts. I desire to show, if I can, that this crusade that has swelled up the petition that is now before Congress to exclude me from my seat is an inworthy sectarian movement, and for that reason the parties concerned ought receive consideration at the hands of this committee.

The Chairman. How long will it take

you to pursue that line of argument? Mr. Roberts. I cannot say as to

Mr. Littlefield. What is the article which you now wish to read? Mr. Roberts. It is the statement of Mr. Littlefield. A newspaper arti-

Mr. Roberts. The Salt Lake Herald, of December 1, containing a statement of a gentleman who had a conversation with some of the parties who are actively interested in this case as to the reason why they did not prosecute me before the courts of Utah when they had ample opportunity and time to do

The Chairman. The questions of fact will be discerned by every member of the committee. That could be testi-fied to by Mr. Roberts if he so desired, and upon which we put no limita-

Mr. Roberts. I call the attention of the committee to the fact that I suggested that a number of gentlemen in Washington should testify before the on mittee as to the general facts and onditions existing in Utah, and that

vas not allowed. The Chairman. You will discover that that was not the situation at that time if you will read the colloquy in the record. You were distinctly asked if you wanted to call them later.

Mr. Poberts. But I called attention to the fact that those gentlemen who were here, ex-Senator Brown and Mr. Glassman and Mr. Dunbar, would testify, and I was informed that if they were going to testify as to general condi-tions, it was not necessary for them to ence to anything particular as to my-

self. I stated that.
The (nairman. The examination was confined, and has been kept, within that limit-to those things which related to

yourself personally.

Mr. Littlefield. It is only a question of taking up time; is not that the question, as far as we are concerned? The Chairman. It may and it may

Mr. Roberts, Gentlemen of the committee, I do not wish to make myself offensive before this committee, and I am willing to waive this matter if you desire that I should waive it. It may not be material to the points at issue. I cannot say altogether as to that, but I would like a decision with reference to matters of this kind so I will know how to conduct myself in the rest of the argument. I can waive that, if you like and go to the consideration of another proposition bearing immediately upon this question, only I would ask that the Interruptions to my argument be as few as they reasonably can be.

(To be Continued.)

BENBROOK CASE SET. Will be Taken Up in Judge Norrell's Court Monday.

A question arose in Judge Norrell's court this morning as to when the Benbrook murder case could be taken up. It came up on the appearance in court

Judge Norrell inquired of Mr. Putnam and Judge Powers as to how long it would take to complete the testimony of the Mills case. It was agreed that the testimony would close by tonight, as to how long arguments would last. Mr. Putnam was inclined to insist having the case set for Fri-

Judge Powers said he could see no reason why the prosecution should wish to crowd the Benbrook case immediately on the heels of the Mills case. For himself, he was not feeling well and suggested that the Benbrook case be set for Friday.

Judge Norrell finally announced that the Benbrook case would be taken up at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.



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PUERTO RICO.

Governor General Davis Advocates a Plan for the Island.

OPPOSITION OF SUGAR MEN.

Two Stumbling Blocks Which Congressmen Must Pass Over to Settle the Matter.

New York, Jan. 17 .- In the issue of the Independent on January 18 will appear an article entitled, "Our policy toward Puerto Rico," by Brig. Gen. Davis, governor general of Puerto Rico. In part it is as follows: "The establishment of a civil government for Puerto Rico with all the legal and corporate powers that naturally belong to it, is a necessity. All steps thus far taken in Puerto Rico have been in the direction of ultimate self-government.

"The problem now before us it not only to give the people of Puerto Rico an opportunity to show their capacity for self-government, but to train that capacity to its full development. The people are entitled now to a limited shale in the government of the island; in due time they may exercise a still larger share and ultimately they may be trusted, I believe, to complete con-trol of their own affairs, under the gen-eral laws of the United States. Until they have had, however, a larger experience and have learned something of the dignity and responsibility of the franchise, government should be cen-tered, I believe, in a body appointed by the President, made up of natives and Americans. If a loan is desired, it should be able to place it, to grant franchises to corporations for the development of the country, to provide for the building of roads, and for the erection of public buildings. The resources of the country are depleted, its revenues are greatly beduced. To rerevenues are greatly reduced. To re-stablish industries it will be necessary to obtain capital from outside the island with proper security for loans

Free trade with the home government I regard as a necessity for Puerto Rico and there is no reason to be-lieve that it will be at all detrimental to the United States. The sugar crop and the coffee crop are both small. It will make but little difference with the importation receipts to the United State to remove the duties, but it will make an immense difference to these people. The existing currency ought

'It is necessary that Congress should extend over Puerto Rico general laws in keeping with the federal laws which are extended over our own country and which are admired by federal officers. A federal judiciary should likewise be established, replacing and succeeding the federal provincial court which was created as a temporary expedient.
"Under this there should be, of course,

form of local municipal government based on popular elections."

A special to the Herald from Washington says: The possibility of legisla. tion for Puerto Rico causing a serious division in Republican ranks is being displayed in the capital. The discussion takes into account the possibility of the question entering actively into the next

national campaign. The most active element engaged in fomenting division, is the extreme pro-tective wing of the Republican party, and the principal point of attack is the proposed free trade which would let in Puerto Rican sugars without duty. Not only are the sugar men most aggressive in demanding important duties upon sugar, but they have strong support from other protection sources, where it is pointed out that the whole struc-ture of high protection is endangered by

Necessity for prompt action in the formation of some sort of government for the island is manifest to administration leaders. As soon as the currency bill is disposed of the question will come before the Senate and in the meantime the committees of both houses of Con-

gress are at work on the subject. The Senate committee, of which Sen-Foraker is chairman, has concluded its consultation with General Dayis. Other witnesses are to be heard before any feature of legislation is formally determined upon, but things have proceeded far enough to develop at least two possible stumbling blocks. One of these is the tariff question and the other is the measure of representation in the new government which it is safe to give the inhabitants of the

Among senators the question of the cost involved in the support of the government of Puerto Rico is cutting considerable figure in connection with the talk about the tariff schedules. The argument is presented that if the products of Puerto Rico are made to ontribute nothing toward the support of the government through import tariff duty it will cost about \$3,000,000 a year to keep the island. This must come in

the shape of a direct appropriation.

While those who take a broader view contend that it is easy to see that the strategic value of the island more than offsets this annual expense, some of the Republican politicians are inclined to leve that this annual outlay with out any apparent return might prove lub which their political enemies could wield with more or less disastrous ef-fect. They are urging the necessity of contriving some method by which the island may be made to appear self-supporting.

Representative Payne, chairman of the committee on ways and means, said that while some Republicans were not talking in opposition to the free trade measure he had no doubt they would fall in line if it went before the House. He said the imports of sugar and to-bacco from Puerto Rico would not be sufficient to seriously affect those industries in this country.

There was more fear on account of the Philippines than on account of Puerto Rico, Mr. Payne said, but he did not think there was much reason to fear the Philippine products would be admitted free, as under the Spanish treaty the United States would have treaty the United States would have to admit Spanish goeds to the Philip-pines for ten years at least on the same terms as goods from the United States. It would be impossible to ex-tend the tariff laws of this country to those islands for ten years without at the same time giving them free trade

with Spain.
On this latter point there has developed a difference of opinion between President McKinley and some of the leading members of the Senate and House committees. Both Mr. Foraker. of the House committee, believe in giv-ing to the people of Puerto Rico the largest possible representation in their own government without delay. The President is inclined to believe that stage when it would be feasible to place in their hands the election of members of their general assembly, as is provided in the Foraker and Cooper bills.

victory for Mr. Ruppert. Mr. Cummings us chairman of the delegation, was not asked to call a meeting. Friends of Mr. Ruppert obtained the signature of ten of the eighteen members to a paper designating Mr. Ruppert as the member of the committee for New York. This paper has been handed to Representative Hay of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, and it constitutes Mr. Ruppert the New York member.

Ruppert the New York member.

Every man who supported Mr. Ruppert is serving his first term in the Hot'se. Mr. Cummings was supported by every man who had served one or more terms in Congress, and by Mr. Chanler, one of the new men.

Much political significance is given to this split in the New York delegation, as with the exception of Mr. Driggs all the extreme gold men of the delegation

the extreme gold men of the delegation are on the side of Mr. Ruppert, while Mr. Cummings and his supporters have maintained their party regularity at all times. This, it is said by the Cummings men, may lead to friction in the conmen, may lead to friction in the con-gressional committee and may serious-ly interfere with the hopes of the New Yorkers to have the Democratic na-tional committee meet in New York city or to have a New Yorker nomin-ated for Vice President. There is much bad blood on both sides.

MEDAL FOR HEIRS. Likely to Receive Benefit from the Work of Their Father.

danger in according to the people this measure of self-government, especially as the governor appointed by the Pres-will have the right to yeto and the acts of the assembly will have to pass in review before the governor and his executive council. They argue that if the people are ever to be given a hand in their own government now is the time

for the beginning to be made. H. T. Oxnard, who is looking after sugar interests, said that the represen tatives of the sugar planters would do everything in their power to prevent the proposed action with regard to free trade between the mainland and the new island.
"To admit sugar free of duty," said Mr. Oxnard, "would be a severe blow at the sugar interests of this country. We are doing the best we know how to im

press upon Republicans the fact that such a position on their part is an abandonment of their tariff principles and we believe the arguments being ad-vanced on that line are having weight. "There are very strong influences at work to prevent Republican leaders placing themselves on record as free traders to the extent that such action on their part would place them and from expressions which I hear I think it safe to say that the arguments are likely to prove effective."

VACCINATION FOR PLACUE.

Should Not be in Face of Exposure, as it Increases Liability to Infection.

Surgeon General Wyman Taking Precautions to Keep Bubonic Plague Out of the Country.

Washington, Jan. 17 .- Secretary Gage has approved a set of regulations prepared under the supervision of Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, for the prevention of the introduction of the bubonic plague into the United States and its dependencies, They prescribe in detail the practices to be followed by officers of the marine hospital service in dealing with the personnel and effects of arriving and departing vessels and with the disinfection and cleansing of the ships themselves and are supplemental to the reg-ulations prescribed by the marine hos-pital bureau when the plague made its appearance at Portugal and Santos, Brazil. Persons of plague infected ves-sels will be detained under observation fifteen days from the least possible ex-rosure to infection. The body of no person dead of plague shall be allowed to pass through quarantine but shall

e cremated if practicable. Passengers should not be vaccinated at or en route from places infected, is such practice increases the Hability to plague infection. Animal pets should not be shipped from a plague infected or suspected place. If a vessel has been disinfected at the port of departure and the personnel bathed and their body, clothing and baggage dis-infected as required and all other treasury regulations complled with, and if no suspicious case has occurred en route, the vessel, in the discretion of the quarantine officer, may have the time of the voyage deducted from the time of detention. No person from an infected or suspected port shall be adpitted into the United States until 15 lays have elapsed under observation either at the port of departure, at sea or port of arrival, except that a first cabin passenger bearing a certificate of non-exposure to infection for fifteen days immediately preceding embarka-ation may be admitted without detention. All passengers excepting first cabin passengers shall be bathed and their body clothing disinfected before landing.

WAR SHUTTING THEM OFF. Great Lack of Supply of Carbolle Acid and Quinine.

New York, Jan. 17 .- Wholesale druggists here have been notified by the London agents that the British government has forbidden the further export of carbolic acid, as all of the output of the English manufacturers is needed in

the making of lyddite shells. As soon as the news was received here the wholesale druggists advanced the price of carbolic acid 100 per cent. This action was taken to prevent the present supply, which is limited, from running out. As the acid has been comparativechemists of this city have not found it necessary to carry a large supply, but have ordered it, usually from England, as they wanted it. They therefore have

little of the drug in stock.

An importing druggist said last night that most of the carbolic acid used in this country is bought in England, Only a limited amount comes from Germany. He said that his firm in common with others have contracts with the English manufacturers to furnish a certain amount of the acid as needed. The contract that his firm has, he said, is for the current year, and he fears that they will not be able to get any more acid from England until the war is over. Another result of the war in South

Africa as reflected in the drug trade, is the advance in the price of quinine. This has gone up twenty per cent and the cinchona bark is seiling at even a greater advance. Part of the advance has been due, it was said by druggists last night, to the prevalence of influen za in Europe, especially in England, Spain and France, but the greatest de-mand for quinine has been from the armies in South Africa.

BAD BLOOD ON BOTH SIDES. Dispute in the New York Democratic Delegation in Congress.

New York, Jan. 17 .- A special to the Herald from Washington says: Representative Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of the Fifteenth New York congressional district, will represent New York on the Democratic national congressional campaign committee, supplanting Representative Amos G.Cummings, who has served on the committee for several

New York, Jan. 17.-The present Congress is expected to give a medal to the heirs of Haym Salomon, in recog-nition of financial aid given by him to

the country during the revolutionary war. The medal is regarded as a compromise of a claim for \$300,000, which has been before Congress since 1848. The history of the claim has been the subject of discussion by historians before the different Hebrew historical societies throughout the country.

The claim, which was presented to

Congress in 1848, sets forth that Haym Congress in 1848, sets forth that Hayn-Salomon, a native of Poland, con-tributed money for use in carrying on the war of the Revolution. He loaned from time to time sums varying from \$20,000 to \$40,000 without a considera-tion. It is alleged that no evidence exists of any payments by the govern-ment in discharge of its obligations to him and that, in point of fact, "no such payments were ever made to his widow or children." Altogether, it is alleged \$300,000 was advanced by him, in addition to various sums "gratuitously be-stowed upon sundry eminent individuals connected with and holding important offices in the administration of pubic affairs

Haym Salomon was the countryman and intimate associate of Pulaski and Kosciusco. For some time prior to the revolution Mr. Salomon had lived in this country and was a merchant.

As early as 1775 he became obnoxious to the British government and was im-prisoned in New York in a jail called the Prevot Escaping from prison, Mr. Salomon was next heard of as a negotlator "of all the war subsidies obtained from France and Holland," which he endorsed and sold in bills to the mer chants in America at a credit of two or three months "on his own persona security," without the loss of a cent to the country, and receiving only a quarter per cent.

The secret support of Charles III, of Spain, is alleged to have been due partly to his efforts. He maintained from his own private purse Don Fran-cisco Rendon, the secret ambassador of that monarch, for nearly two years, or up to the time of Mr. Salomon's death. On the accession of the Count De La Luzerne to the embassy from France Mr. Salomon was made the banker of that government. A letter from Count Vergennes, minister of Spain to De La Luzerne, ambassador to this country,

states that in two years 150,000,000 livres was disbursed in this country through Bill to Increase German Navy. Berlin, Jan. 16.—The bill providing for the increase of the German navy has been submitted to the federal coun-

Jameson Raider Married.

London, Jan. 16 .- Captain, the Hon C. J. Coventry, second son of the ear of Coventry, and formerly one of Dr. Jameson's raiders, was married this af-ternoon at St. Peter's church, Eaton Square, to Miss Lilly Whitehouse of Newport, R. I. There was a fashionable attendance.

Gen. Wheeler Coming Home. Manila, Jan. 16.—Gen. Wheeler will return to the United States this week, making a stop at Guam on his way

Three additional cases of bubonic plague have been reported.

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-Dauish Repesentative's Say.

New York, Jan. 17 .- Capt. W. V. Christmas Dirckinck-Holmfeldt of Copenhagen, who has been at the Hotel Manhattan for a few days, left for Washington last night. He is one of the accredited agents of the Danish government in the pending negotiations looking to the sale to the United States of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, known as the Danish

West Indies.
Capt. Christmas said he believed the negotiations in progress would soon reach a satisfactory termination. The price first demanded was \$13,000,000; then it was reduced to \$7,500,000, but now the Danish government is willing to accept \$4,000,000, which sum will about enable the authorities of Denmark to pay the colonial indebtedness. "Denmark," said Capt. Christmas, "cannot afford to be on bad terms with the United States."

the United States. 'Several of the European powers want the Danish West Indies, but King Christian pre-fers they should be the property of the United States. In the event of the construction of the Nicaragua or Panama canal, the islands will be of special value to the American people as a coaling station. I am well acquainted with the islands, of which my grand-father, Admiral Christmas, was the governor for many years.

"I believe the islands will prove valuable property for the United States, and just as soon as matters reach a certain stage I shall disappear and negotiations will be concluded by Constanting Peru the Design Property. stantine Brun, the Danish minister at Washington. Henry White, a me of the American legation at London, has made frequent trips to Copenhagen on this matter, and the affair is about closed. If we sell the islands Denders of the control of mark will still own Greenland, Iceland, and the Forcer islands."

Castellane is Coming.

New York, Jan. 17 .- Count and Countess Boni De Castellane are on their way to this country, having sailed from Havre last Saturday. They will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould during their short visit here, and in all probability the greater part of their stay will be at Georgian Court, the beautiful country place of Mr. Gould at

Very little can at this time be definitely stated about their plans while in this country, as the exact date and details of the entertainments that will be given in their honor while here will

only be settled upon their arrival. One of the most important, however, will be the dinner and musicale that Mr and Mrs. Gould are arranging for Sat

and Mrs. Gould are arranging for Sat-urday. February 10th, at their house No. 857 Fifth avenue.

The dinner will be for twenty-four guests and will be followed by a must-cale at which Mme. Emma Eams and other artists from the opera will sing. This will be the first visit here of the count and countess since their man riage, nearly five years ago.

Van Wyck for President,

Chicago, Jan. 17 .- The Record says Scores of Democratic editors of Illinois have received letters from the Nation al Hotel Keepers and Traveling Men's Anti-Trust association, having head quarters in New York, telling them that Judge Augustus Van Wyck is the choice of the eastern traveling met and hotel keepers for President on the

A number of these letters have been sent to Chairman Johnson of the National Democratic executive committee

Hotel Proprietor Drowned. Seattle, Wash., Jan. 17 .- Thomas A Whitten, proprietor of the Golder North hotel at Skagway, fell from the deck of the steamer Farallon at that place on January 10th, and was He attempted to cross # freight gang plank, which was covered with a thin coating of ice and in doing so lost his footing and fell into the bay. He was 35 years of age, and leaves s widow and three children.

TWO PROSPECTORS MISSING. E. W. Penney and Son Not Heard From Since Nov. 14th.

Fears are entertained by the family of E. W. Penney and his son George, that some accident has befallen them while on a prospecting trip in the Wah Wah range of mountains, west of Frisco. The two men left Kanosh on the 14th of November last for the purpose of taking a two-weeks' prospecting trip into the mountains. This was the ast the families of the two heard from them. When they left they had a team and a plentiful supply of pro-visions and some \$10 in money. Not returning at the time they were ex-pected Mrs. Pennev dispatched her son Alvin to look them up. He reports that settlers near the mountains say that the two prospectors left for home several weeks ago, which was the last

race of them.

The two men had been employed by Mr. Benj. Hampton of this city and worked for him in the Antimony mines until they were closed. Mrs. Penney has written Mr. Hampton asking his help to locate the missing men, and he is now engaged in the work of trac-ing them. Mr. Hampton says the men were both sober and intelligent, and he does not think they have left the country.

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ways, such as headaches in some peo-

controvertible,—when such people use disease has been caused by the use of no other way can good Postum Coffee coffee, even in moderate quantities, for coffee): the food elements contained be made, and it may be depended upon any extended time, the slight hurt to in Postum Food Coffee go instantly to when made in this manner. Many use the system, added to day by day, will work to replenish and rebuild the deli- a high pot to prevent its boiling over, finally pile up an account that must be cate gray substance found in the nerve and stir it down from time to time. In settled, physically, and the injury will centers throughout the body.

Different people will be affected different people will be affected differently, but common sense should teach stance is destroyed or lacking in the for bringing about the state of physical that if you have any sort of disease, or body. There is a true and scientific and mental peace and happiness that symptoms of disease, you should encease for this statement which can be comes from a perfectly poised condition deavor to locate the source and cause of that disease. It is not good reasoning be people have been convinced of the fact this test, and make it at once. Postum to apply drugs in an effort to heal distriction of this delicate sub-means for gaining wealth or fame, and enterting about the state of physical that the province of the fact this test, and make it at once. Postum to apply drugs in an effort to heal dis-that coffee is a poison to them but have it as for gaining wealth or fame, and enterting about the state of physical that the province of the fact this test, and make it at once. Postum to apply drugs in an effort to heal distinate confee is a poison to them, but have is sold by all first-class grocers everyease, and at the same time continue the been unable to leave it off. Such per- where. It is in packages protected by Those who favor popular election of the Puerto Rican asthe members of the Puerto Rican assembly contend there can be no possible gation came to a close with a complete only caused the disease in the beginchange from ordinary coffee to Posium

the subtle alkaloids, contined in ordiNature itself endeavors to set curative One thing must be carefully looked
nary coffee, have a direct action upon forces at work, and if the disease has after, and that is to have the Postum not gone too long, one may expect a Food Coffee boiled long enough to bring return of health. If the reader has any out the flavor and food elements. When sort of physical ailment, and has been a prepared like ordinary coffee, that is, by user of coffee, let him experiment on boiling a few moments, or no boiling at himself by leaving off the coffee for a all, it will not furnish the palatable period, say two weeks or a month, and beverage that it does when about four ple; in others bowel complications; in at the same time shift over to the use heaping teaspoons to the pint of water others, kidney trouble; in others, smoth- of Postum Cercal Food Coffee, and take are used, and after being on the stove oring sensations, about the heart; in careful nation of the scale of the sensetions.

settled, physically, and the injury will centers throughout the body.

order generally locate and center in some one of the organs of the body.

It is well to remember that perfect terial, health cannot be maintained when even if the cannot be maintained when

Not with all people, but with many, ning, but maintains it from day to day Food Coffee instantly, and the new cof-

ering sensations about the heart; in others, dyspepsia, and in many the power of the brain is impaired.

One thing is absolutely sure and incontrovertible,—when such people use disease has been caused by the use of no other way can good Postum Coffee and take are used, and after being on the substance in genough to come up to a boiling, the line of the coffee takes away the bubble, it be allowed to remain boiling, cause of disease that is established slowly but steadily, full fifteen minutes of the coffee takes away the bubble, it be allowed to remain boiling, the coffee takes away the bubble, it be allowed to remain boiling. order to get the good from all the ma-

If the reader can use health as a